

BID FOR GOVERNOR.

Ticket Nominated by the Republican Convention.

E. Paso's Delegation Wins a Decisive Victory.

Delegates Selected After a Hardy Contest Struggle.

The Rest of the Programme Carried Off Smoothly.

Nominations Made.

DENVER, September 19.—The regular state convention was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock this morning and immediately proceeded to the nomination of governor. Mr. Gorbitz, of Larimer county, took the floor and put in nomination John L. Routt of Arapahoe. Senator Douglass of Jefferson voted in nomination Lieutenant Governor Smita; and J. C. Elwell, of Pueblo, L. W. Stan顿. An informal ballot on these candidates resulted: Routt 369, Smita 12, Stanton 112. Formed on Routt 369. E. Paso's vote was solid for Routt. Routt's nomination was made unanimous.

For lieutenant governor, Judge Wm. Story, of Ouray, was selected in nomination. There being no other candidates it was made unanimous.

For state treasurer there were several nominations. C. S. Libby, of Greeley, presented the name of E. E. Williams, of Colorado City; of Garfield, Judge Fessell, of Fremont, Joseph A. Lamping, and James E. Garrigues, of Weld, that of S. H. Southard.

Theodore M. Thomas moved that before the roll was called each candidate for treasurer should appear before the convention and pledge himself to turn over the state's interest from public funds which should come into their hands, providing any one of them was nominated. Each of the candidates did so. The nominations were closed. The vote resulted: Fessell 217, Lamping 19, Williams 6, Southard 5, Abrams 13. Before the vote could be announced there was a general change to Fessell, and it was finally agreed to make the nomination unanimous.

At the afternoon session J. G. Hunt put in nomination J. J. Eaton, of E. Paso. He presented the name of David Frank, of Conejos, and Newnam, Josefa, of Gila. The first ballot, Frank, 2-0; Eaton, 269; Updegraff, 8. There being no choice a second ballot was had as follows:

County	Frank, pref.	Eaton
Arapahoe	1	60
Baca	4	1
Bent	1	1
Boulder	1	1
Chaffee	1	1
Cheyenne	1	1
Clear Creek	12	1
Colfax	17	1
Custer	1	1
Delta	1	1
Douglas	2	1
Durango	1	1
Eagle	1	1
Elbert	4	1
El Paso	10	1
Fremont	14	1
Garden	12	1
Gilpin	1	1
Grand	1	1
Gunnison	1	1
Hinsdale	4	1
Huerfano	10	1
Jefferson	12	1
Knowles	1	1
Kit Carson	8	1
Lake City	10	1
Larimer	15	1
Las Animas	14	1
Lincoln	1	1
Mesa	1	1
Montezuma	2	1
Morgan	15	1
Otero	7	1
Park	6	1
Palo Alto	1	1
Pitkin	1	1
Prowers	1	1
Pueblo	20	1
Rio Blanco	1	1
Rio Grande	1	1
Routt	1	1
Saguache	8	1
San Juan	6	1
San Miguel	7	1
Saguache	2	1
Saguache	2	1
Washington	9	1
Weld	20	1
Yuma	5	1
Total	216	4
For another there were nominated Lawrence Morehead, of Boulder county, Julius Clark, of Las Animas county, J. M. Anderson, of Logan county, Henry Keogg and Abram Berk, of Logan. Clark's name was withdrawn before the final ballot, while on the remaining four resulted: Morehead 43, Anderson 22, Berg 74, Keogg 52.		
Second ballot: Anderson 265, Keogg 58, Morehead 45, Berg 50.		
Before the third ballot Berg and Morehead withdrew and the vote on the remaining two was: Lencson 29, Keogg 29. There being no choice another ballot was taken with the following result: Anderson 389, Keogg 20.		
For attorney general Sam W. Jones, Jas. S. 3d, of Arapahoe, and E. W. Ricardson, of Rio Grande, were named. On motion of a delegate from Pueblo, the rules were suspended and Jones' nomination made unanimous.		
For superintendent of public instruction Fred Dix, of Las Animas, and Henry Bowman, of Clear Creek, were presented. The vote resulted: Dix 223, Bowman 276.		
The convention then nominated Dr. O. Pfeifer, of Denver, and W. E. Cocane, of Rio Grande as regents of the State university, and a state central committee, composed of one member from each county in the state, after which it adjourned sine die.		
World's Fair Organization.		
CHICAGO, September 19.—At a meeting of National World's fair commissioners, the report of the executive committee was read, recommending that Geo. E. Davis be selected as director general. A minority report recommended Danie. N. Hastings. The reports were all overruled. President Palmer then announced the standing committees. The western states have the following representation in the committee:		

Carries and Transportation—W. Gaines, Nevada; C. O. Gutierrez, New Mexico.

Finance—M. S. De Young, California; Science, History, Literature and Education—J. A. C. Beckwith, Wyoming; Agriculture—James, Nevada; M. Wilkins, Oregon; Wm. Forsyth, California; Live Stock—G. A. Manning, Idaho; G. Russel, Nevada; E. Drum, Washington; Guittier, New Mexico; A. E. Mitzie, Montana; E. G. Day, Wyoming.

Commerce—W. Wilkins, Oregon; E. Drum, Washington.

Articulture and Horticulture—W. Forsyth, California; chairman; Manning, Kiese, Utah.

Finance—E. Herschleb, Montana; P. E. Bannon, Utah; Cassification—De Young, S. F. Coates, Arizona; A. C. Bechtel, Wyoming.

Manufactures—R. Y. White, New Mexico; Kiese, Utah; Zeckendorf, Arizona.

Commerce—W. Wilkins, Oregon; E. Drum, Washington.

Mines and mining—A. E. Mitzie, Montana; G. Russel, Nevada; C. E. Stearns, Idaho; S. F. Coates, Arizona; Bannon, Utah; Drum, Washington; R. Y. White, New Mexico; W. D. McDonald, California.

Fisheries and Fish Culture—E. Kloppe, Oregon.

Electricity and Electrical Appliances—C. E. Hoskins, Washington.

Forestry and lumber—S. Y. White, New Mexico; Kloppe, Oregon; Day, Wyoming.

Machinery—Forsyth, California.

Printing—Bannon, Utah; C. E. Stearns, Idaho.

Now owing is Colorado's representation on the world's fair standing committees: F. V. Stid, agriculture, horticulture and forestry; mines and mining, R. E. Goodale; fisheries and fish culture.

Co. one, Geo. B. Davis, of Chicago, was chosen director-general on the first ballot.

Plumb Answered.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—Acting Secretary Batcheller sent to the Senate a communication in response to Plumb's resolution as to the manner of payment for silver bullion. He says he has drawn in payment of silver bullion pass through the New York clearing house the same as other checks drawn on the assistant treasurer at New York. It was necessary, he says, at the time the law took effect, to issue notes of large denomination in payment for silver purchased. But they will soon be replaced by small notes. He states that there has been no demand of any magnitude upon the treasury for the redemption of these notes in gold coin.

Galveston Wild With Joy.

GALVESTON, September 19.—This city was wild with enthusiasm to-night over the receipt of the news that the president has signed the deep water bill, which practically gives Galveston \$6,200,000 for the improvement of her harbor. The mayor has issued a proclamation doing away with all restrictions as to the discharge of firearms, and the city is a mimic with pyrotechnics, torch light processions crowd the streets, brass bands and tin horns add to the general din and every citizen appears intoxicated with joy. The appropriate will move Galveston a first class seaport, which besides giving great prosperity to this city, will insure cheap ocean freights for Denver and the country west of the Mississippi.

President Cable's Opinion.

CHICAGO, September 19.—President Clegg, of the Rock Island road, said to-day that not a dollar of Colorado Midland stock was ever owned by him or any one connected with the Rock Island road. They had several opportunities to buy the Y. C. and, but didn't want it.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe was the Rio Grande Western was the opinion of the Denver and Rio Grande who gave it to Salt Lake.

Harrison's Vacation.

CRESSON SPRINGS, Pa., September 20.—The president devoted to day to a visit to the lumber and bituminous coal region of central Pennsylvania. It included a carriage inspection and a reception by the president in each of the places visited.

CLEARFIELD, September 20.—A special train bearing the president partly reached Afton station. The next stop was near Elyton. The station was thronged with people, mostly laboring men, bearing flags and they cheered the president a most continuously until the train moved off. The president came out on the rear platform and shook hands with a several hundred persons. The party received a most enthusiastic greeting along the line, especially at Osceola and Monaca. Business was suspended at all places, and all the inhabitants turned out to give the president a rousing reception.

ARIZONA, Pa., September 20.—A. Jones, a state representative, was received by a committee of two ye citizens and provided with carriages. A crowd numbering nearly 20,000 persons lined both sides of the route taken and greeted the visiting state visitors with frequent cheers. Kincaid Post, G. A. R., acted as a guard of honor. The procession had started under an evergreen tree near the station and the president and General Hastings were escorted to a grand stand. Brief speeches were made by W. E. Dix, W. L. Shaw, and the president responded to the friends of the people of their state we come, which he said he regarded not as personal, but as evidence of loyalty and fidelity to the government of which we are citizens. In concluding he said he wished to declare that he had no other purpose as a resident of the United States than to administer the office as to promote the general good of all our people. His remarks were loud and appropriate. The party then returned to

the cars and the president stood on the platform and shook hands with nearly a thousand persons before the train started.

The party arrived at the station about 8 o'clock, and were welcome at the station by nearly all the inhabitants of the town. The party were driven through Cheyenne in street cars, and the president was greeted with a cordial hand shake. The arrival of the train was followed by a hearty reception.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was at Curlewville, where the party was driven to the residence of A. E. Carton, where a public reception was to be given to the president by an elected and chosen delegation.

The principal event of the day, however, was

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....\$10.00 Six months.....50c
Three months.....50c One month.....25c

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....\$10 Six months.....75c
Three months.....40c

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Mississippi river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not be responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is given.

No claims are allowed against employees of THE GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for THE WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from W. STEPHEN, Manager of THE GAZETTE.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Representative in the Fifty-Second Congress, HOSEA TOWNSEND.

For Governor, JOHN L. ROITT.

For Lieutenant Governor, W. W. STORY.

For State Treasurer, JOHN H. FESLER.

For Secretary of State, EDWIN J. EATON.

For Auditor of State, JOHN M. HENDERSON.

For Attorney General, SAMUEL W. JONES.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, FRED DICK.

For Regents of the State University, O. J. PFEIFFER.

W. H. COCHRANE.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1861 TICKET.

For State Senator, A. A. McGOWNEY.

For Representatives, J. L. REYNOLDS.

F. C. CASTELLO.

For County Commissioners, J. C. PLUMB.

The Denver and Rio Grande showed an increase in earnings in August, this year, over last year of \$ 0,500.

The Denver Republican gives it out; very cold, that the gang smashers will not consent to any compromise with the gang. It adds: "This is official, final and irrevocable."

Ex-Governor Foster has been nominated for congress in Ohio in a district where the democrats have thirteen hundred majority. Charley Fogler was often put in democratic districts, but he usually got away with the democratic majority. He is likely to this time.

Manager Kramer, of the D & R. G. Express, has won quite a victory. He has compelled the Wells, Fargo Express Company to pro rate with him, and the Pacific and other companies will do the same. The D & R. G. Express Company is a home enterprise, and everybody in the state should be interested in it. It has made a gallant fight for existence against the two roads, and has finally won a victory which places its position beyond question.

The decision of Judge Campbell is strictly in accordance with the precedents which have been established by our supreme court. But the city in buying water rights should remember one thing: that an appropriation does not simply consist of the number of cubic inches that there are filed. The decree of 1852 may give ranchman 22 cubic feet of water per second, but the city in buying this right may not get that much water. The decree may have given the ranchman more than he was making a beneficial use of. If, for instance, the decree was for 22 cubic feet per second and the beneficial appropriation was on two inches per second, the city in buying this right would not get but the two inches per second.

The democrats had their Arapahoe county convention on Monday. There were two contesting delegations and the convention was about as much of a bear garden as the republican one. The democrats surpassed the republicans in lungs. For example, Mike Corrigan who is one of the leaders of the reform party, from the eighth story of the Boston block through the elevator to the basement. The frightened spectators rushed down expecting to see only a mass of mangy bone and flesh. But instead of that, Mr. Corrigan was found standing upright, rubbing his thigh. A careful examination showed that he had bruised his ankle. The explanation is that he had been using his legs as an air cushion and thus answered his purpose as the safety attachment to the elevator. Mike seemed to have ruled the convention.

The nomination of Mr. E. J. Eaton as secretary of state was the wisest thing the convention did. It strengthened the forces in this country and will strengthen throughout the state. The democrats will wisely if they make no nomination for secretary of state, for they cannot find as good a man in their party. Mr. Eaton's nomination is equivalent to an election and assures a clean and intelligent administration of the office of secretary of state for the years 1862 and 1863. So far as this candidate is concerned, the republicans go before the people on the offensive, with nothing to say.

Numerous requests of assistance, via the various departments and goes down to the capitol in time to attend the committee meeting. Since going to Washington he has given on an average ten to twelve hours a day to his duties as congressman. He is the right man in the right place. We do not need a greater statesman, but a man who can look after the business of the state of Colorado, and no man in the house has done as well as Mr. Townsend.

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Mississippi river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not be responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is given.

No claims are allowed against employees of THE GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for THE WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from W. STEPHEN, Manager of THE GAZETTE.

THE SALE OF THE MIDLAND.

No recent news since the coming of the stock road to Colorado Springs has excited such general interest as the report of the sale of the Colorado Midland to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. The news became public somewhat earlier than the parties interested in the sale intended, but there is no question now about the authenticity of the report. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, has agreed to pay about fifty-one for all of the stock which may be offered. One of the papers in speaking of this sale said that the majority of the stock was sold, but this is a mistake. The terms of the contract, and such that every owner of the stock is on exactly the same basis and at the choice may sell at the price agreed upon. The Atchison and Topeka also guarantees the payment of the interests and principal on the junior mortgage bonds, which were issued to take up the second and third mortgage bonds, not exceeding six millions of dollars bearing interest at four per cent. Both the Rio Grande and the Rock Island, have been negotiating for the purchase of the Midland. A few weeks ago, Mr. Engerman opened negotiations with the Santa Fe for its own terms more advantageous to the Midland than had been offered and successfully carried the sale through.

It affects a large number of great and important interests. It is unquestionably a wise move on the part of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. Since its falling out with the Midland, it practically has been cut off from all Colorado busines except the business directly on its line. The terminus of the San Joaquin was at Pueblo, it had the Rio Grande as an ally, which gave it connection with every town in southern and western Colorado. The exchange of business at Pueblo for one year between these two roads amounted to as much as four millions of dollars. But when paralleled the Rio Grande to Denver, then it turned suddenly into an enemy and only controlled the business along its line which it obtained through the Midland. The latter was proving very valuable when the break between the two roads occurred. The profit on the business furnished by the Midland between here and Denver considerably more than paid the extra charges on the part of its line. The purchase of the Midland gives direct connection to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe to the heart of Colorado. Our two chief mining camps, Leadville and Aspen, will be on its line. Through the connection made by the Midland with the Rio Grande Western, it will open up Utah, a section of the country which the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe has never reached. This is perhaps the richest country between the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains and the Pacific ocean, and offers the best territory for traffic. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe through the Atlantic and Pacific only reaches southern California. It is practically cut off from northern California. The new line will give it direct and excellent connections with northern California. This purchase of two hundred and seventy miles of road therefore will give to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe a large amount of traffic in the most fertile part of territory west of the Rocky mountains. It was a bold stroke. The rumor has it, has an opinion on the Rio Grande Western we hardly believe to be true. Such an opinion was unnecessary, as through the Midland and the Atchison, it would have very much lessened the value of the Midland and to this city. Its purchase by one of the strong lines, however, determines that the Midland and its road will be a link in one of the great transcontinental lines. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe will probably make this a point on its system in Colorado of even greater importance than Denver or Pueblo. The Santa Fe has no outlet from Pueblo except to go east on the west. It has no outlet whatever from Denver. But at Colorado Springs it will have an outlet to the riches portion of Colorado, to Utah, where it never had any trade, and to northern California where it has never had any trade. This opening up a belt of country which before has more valuable local trade than any other part between the Pacific and the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains. It is far more than any single state makes the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe valuable. It will be a link in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and will make it one of the most important parts of the system. The purchasers regard it as of much importance, that is to say, they will put the line from La Junta west in the hands of some great road manager who will see to it that interests at every point are fully protected and preserved. The natural spot for such an outlet will be this city. At present time, the Rock Island and the Santa Fe are working sympathetically and the sale will no doubters will be advantageous traffic arrangement will be rock bound. So, naturally, we will see several railroads have a like advantage as we will.

would leave the Midland was an incident, and we secured many advantages through connection with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. It is fair to say that the influence of the sale of the Colorado Midland to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Springs was thoroughly canvassed by the owners of the Midland, who were the great men in our growth and prosperity. Some of the heaviest owners of the Midland in our party, Mr. Engerman, has large interests in this city, and while many other considerations induced the sale, its influence on the future prosperity of Midland was not the least.

It is unnecessary to say that this sale was of great importance to the owners themselves. At the rate at which the road was sold the investors will not only get their money back with a fair rate of interest, but a handsome profit, in addition. This is a special cause of congratulation. The builders of the road showed great generosity and public spirit, and no one will envy their success. While we recognize the value of the Midland to this city, yet many conservative people did not think the stockholders of the Midland would ever be reimbursed in their investment. But wise people were mistaken. The value of this road to the various railroad systems was not fully appreciated. Had it been a company to itself, we should have come nearer appreciating its true value. It is an especially source of congratulation that Mr. Engerman, who carried the burden of this undertaking for three weary years, encountering the countless obstacles of building a broad gauge line into a mountainous country on grades and on curves never before tried by a broad gauge, who braved me all the financial difficulties which surrounded the road when its operation first began; and who allowed his faith in the enterprise by investing in so large a portion of its private means; that he has been splendidly reimbursed for his outlay, has the wisdom of a plan endorsed by its purchase by one of the great railroad systems of the country, and sees in it a place no longer as a road, in the air, but as a part of one of the largest and most important railroad systems of the west.

A pension bill has just been passed by the house and the senate giving Mrs. Mary B. Cushing, of St. Joseph, Missouri, a pension of fifty dollars a month. Mrs. Cushing is called the "Missouri Cornelia," though Missouri was not the birthplace of her brave sons, but she happens to be the home of her mother, Mrs. Cushing, and the honor of being the mother of three very brave boys who distinguished themselves in services to their country. Lieutenant Alonzo H. Cushing, of the Fourth artillery, was killed at Gettysburg. His battery was at the point to which the Confederates converged before the great Pickett charge of July 3d. Every gun was disabled but one. Every officer had been slain. Cushing himself was mortally wounded in both thighs. As Pickett's men came up close to his line he called out to Webb, who was then commanding at this point, "I will give them one more shot. Good bye." He then ran as a serviceable gun down to the fence and expired a short time later. Another son was Commander W. E. Cushing, whose daring in sailing the Merrimac will be forever remembered as one of the most brilliant achievements of our navy. For his gallant services he five times received a personal order of honor from the secretary of the navy. Young Cushing died at the age of thirty-two, soon after the war. A third son, Edward B. Cushing, was in the Third U. S. cavalry and was killed in battle with the Indians in Arizona in 1857. The nation can scarcely honor so much the mother of these three sons. The only criticism to be made about the pension is that it is too small.

Charles W. Woodbury has just published a very interesting book, entitled "Mrs. W. B. Cushing," he speaks of the newspapers and in it says, "and to do no harm, Remembe they are made for everybody and to not try to get what is not meant for you." Perhaps some of our readers would bear this in mind. They might be less critical of the Gay newspaper. The weekly and monthly paper may be devoted to special causes. For example, those who will regularly reading can take a religious weekly newspaper, those who wish for society news, a society paper, those who wish for criminal and sporting news, the Police Gazette. These papers aim at a select class of readers and so greatly attract them. In the case of the daily newspaper, this is impossible. To be a mirror of the Gay Gazette, it is necessary that criminal, social, political and religious news should be published side by side. The news editor may or may not some extent modify the character of the news. He can make science, politics, science or religion prominent. Some newspapers run to one of these departments more than others, and they are known because of it. Other newspapers publish a great variety in same kind of news. This is intended for the poor, mechanics and professionals, and the sale will be made to the rich. People who are not interested in the Gazette to say the least. So, naturally, we will see several railroads have a like advantage as we will.

Another class observe that they want time to study the system. To this I might reply that the best method of studying a system is to observe its practical workings. While studying in the abstract, and refusing to take some other lessons, these gentlemen propose to open our market to Latin-American products free of charge, without asking Latin-America to give us in turn some freedom in our market. This object lesson immediately before us the treatment of the sugar question. Shall we make Latin-America a gift of that trade? When we have studied that lesson we shall be prepared for the second.

The worst proposition of all is put forward by some who say: "Let us put sugar on the market now and next year we will take up the subject of reciprocity." If I understand the logic it is to make sugar free this year without condition, and next year to ask Spain if she will not consent to grant us reciprocal trade. Holding the complete vantage ground over us, the proposed policy transfers the vantage ground to Spain. Instead of granting a favor to Spain to say we are to ask her for a favor tomorrow. Those who take this ground belong to that class of carefree guardians of property who prepare a very strong lock for the stable after the horse is gone.

I do not mean, in anything I have said, to imply that reciprocity is only a western interest. As I remarked in a note to Senator Frye, it will prove beneficial and profitable both to the farm and the shop. What, for instance, could be more natural or more useful than giving a free market to the United States to hide from the Argentine Republic, we should ask the Argentine Republic to give a better market than we now have for the product of leather from the United States? The many forms in which our business interests will be promoted by reciprocity cannot be known until the active commercial men of the United States shall have developed those forms by investigation and experience. We shall not realize the full benefit of the policy in a day or a year, but shall we, therefore, throw away countless millions we have already thrown away, and then ignorantly declare without trial that the "system won't work?"

Finally there is the fact that should have great weight, especially with protectionists. Every free trader in the senate voted against the reciprocity provision. The free trade papers throughout the country are showing determined hostility to it. It is evident that the free trade senators and the free trade papers have reason for their course. They know and feel that with a system of reciprocity established and growing, their policy of free trade receives a most serious blow. The protectionist who opposed reciprocity in the form in which it is now presented knocks away one of the strongest supports of his system. The enactment of reciprocity is the safeguard of protection. The defeat of reciprocity is the opportunity of free trade.

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson's advice, and consider his particular article was not written for you, and that it will gratify someone's taste or satisfy some one's mind for news.

There are very few conscientious voters who are in agreement with either of the great parties who do not at some time consider at least the propriety of voting an opposition ticket. This is perhaps more prevalent in the republican party than in the democratic party, for the reason that the members of the republican party have usually been men of more patriotic views than members of the democratic party. They have become republicans, not because they were born republicans, but because that party promised most for the principles that they believed in. The members of the democratic party have, on the other hand, as a general thing, been loyal to a party and not to any set of principles, and hence a widespread democratic party is uncommon. In all our large cities the ignorant foreigner usually goes with the democracy and likes uncouth as his influence on the party. It is only fair, to state, however, in addition, that in the campaign of 1858, the majority of the few men who are really highly educated voted the democratic ticket. The democratic party practically has existed from the foundation of the government. Its original name was "republican," but still, its organization has been next to curing this whole time. This shows the great loyalty of the members to the party. On the other hand, the republican party is made up of a number of "boots." The free soilers bolted the wing party in 1858 and on the foundations of this boot is built up the republican party. Some of the "straight-outs" who are always looking for a way to force a conscientious voter to support a bad man, sneer at contemporary boilers, not remembering that the republican party with its only principles of free speech and free soil, has always favored a change in party relations where principle required it. This cannot fail to be to any extent true of the democratic party.

Mr. Baldwin has just written another letter on the subject of "Reciprocity." As it deals with matters in which the west is particularly interested, we reproduce it.

Col. W. W. Clapp, Editor Boston Journal Boston:

MY DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your favor asking me if I can attend the annual banquet of the Boot and Shoe club of Boston in October. You add that the members are "in hearty sympathy with my views regarding the best method of extending American trade, and would be glad to have me address them."

I regret that my engagements will not permit me to accept the invitation, but you will please thank the club for the compliment they pay me. I am glad to hear that the members of the club are interested in a system of reciprocity trade with Latin-America. They can do great good by countering a certain phase of New England opinion, entertained at home as well as in Washington—an opinion which I must regard as in the highest degree unwise and hurtful to New England interests. New England is to receive in the new tariff the amplest protection for every manufacturing industry within her borders, both great and small, and it will, in my judgment, be both inexpedient and injurious for her representatives to disregard a measure which will promote western interests.

I have recently received a letter from Mr. J. F. Imbs, of St. Louis, a leading representative of the flour interests and president of the late convention of millers at Minneapolis. Speaking for the grain and flouring interests of that great section, Mr. Imbs says that "advices of recent date from Cuba state that the duties now collected on American flour are lighter than was first supposed to be the case." And he adds: "I respectfully submit that the American miller will be unable to retain any part of the Cuban flour trade unless immediate relief is secured."

In view of these facts, is it possible that a protectionist congress can even think of opening our market to Cuba's products free, while allowing a great western interest to be excluded from her market by a prohibitory tariff? With reciprocity the west can annually sell many hundred thousand barrels of flour in the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico, together with a large mass of other agricultural products. Without reciprocity she will be driven more and more from those markets.

Giving the fullest protection to all Eastern interests, as the proposed tariff does, surely no man of good judgment, certainly not a protectionist, will forecast, wishes to expose a western interest to serious injury, especially when it is manifestly easy to protect it and promote it—manifestly easy, because at this time the boards of trade, the chambers of commerce and the public opinion in Indiana are demanding reciprocal trade with the United States. —Select Cuba and Porto Rico for examples, because they are open, clear, straight and well up. A correspondence is answered promptly and definitely, and in every way Mr. Baldwin has made his office a model one. Just what will be done regarding the indictments it is difficult to say. Mr. Baldwin had no interest in them beyond the vindication of his character. This has been amply secured. The sentence of Wilson to thirteen terms in the penitentiary would not make him popular, especially for his office as it was given universal satisfaction. We have the testimony of those who ought to know that the office has never been in as good shape as it is now. So far as we know, it has always been honestly managed, but not with proper system. Mr. Baldwin, by very close application, has systematized the work of his office so that those doing business with it find it very satisfactory. His records are open, clear, straight and well up. A correspondence is answered promptly and definitely, and in every way Mr. Baldwin has made his office a model one. Just what will be done regarding the indictments it is difficult to say. Mr. Baldwin had no interest in them beyond the vindication of his character. This has been amply secured. The sentence of Wilson to thirteen terms in the penitentiary would not make him popular, especially for his office as it was given universal satisfaction. We have the testimony of those who ought to know that the office has never been in as good shape as it is now. So far as we know, it has always been honestly managed, but not with proper system. Mr. Baldwin, by very close application, has systematized the work of his office so that those doing business with it find it very satisfactory. His records are open, clear, straight and well up. A correspondence is answered promptly and definitely, and in every way Mr. Baldwin has made his office a model one. Just what will be done regarding the indictments it is difficult to say. Mr. Baldwin had no interest in them beyond the vindication of his character. This has been amply secured. The sentence of Wilson to thirteen terms in the penitentiary would not make him popular, especially for his office as it was given universal satisfaction. We have the testimony of those who ought to know that the office has never been in as good shape as it is now. So far as we know, it has always been honestly managed, but not with proper system. Mr. Baldwin, by very close application, has systematized the work of his office so that those doing business with it find it very satisfactory. His records are open, clear, straight and well up. A correspondence is answered promptly and definitely, and in every way Mr. Baldwin has made his office a model one. Just what will be done regarding the indictments it is difficult to say. Mr. Baldwin had no interest in them beyond the vindication of his character. This has been amply secured. The sentence of Wilson to thirteen terms in the penitentiary would not make him popular, especially for his office as it was given universal satisfaction. We have the testimony of those who ought to know that the office has never been in as good shape as it is now. So far as we know, it has always been honestly managed, but not with proper system. Mr. Baldwin, by very close application, has systematized the work of his office so that those doing business with it find it very satisfactory. His records are open, clear, straight and well up. A correspondence is answered promptly and definitely, and in every way Mr. Baldwin has made his office a model one. Just what will be done regarding the indictments it is difficult to say. Mr. Baldwin had no interest in them beyond the vindication of his character. This has been amply secured. The sentence of Wilson to thirteen terms in the penitentiary would not make him popular, especially for his office as it was given universal satisfaction. We have the testimony of those who ought to know that the office has never been in as good shape as it is now. So far as we know, it has always been honestly managed, but not with proper system. Mr. Baldwin, by very close application, has systematized the work of his office so that those doing business with it find it very satisfactory. His records are open, clear, straight and well up. A correspondence is answered promptly and definitely, and in every way Mr. Baldwin has made his office a model one. Just what will be done regarding the indictments it is difficult to say. Mr. Baldwin had no interest in them beyond the vindication of his character. This has been amply secured. The sentence of Wilson to thirteen terms in the penitentiary would not make him popular, especially for his office as it was given universal satisfaction. We have the testimony of those who ought to know that the office has never been in as good shape as it is now. So far as we know, it has always been honestly managed, but not with proper system. Mr. Baldwin, by very close application, has systematized the work of his office so that those doing business with it find it very satisfactory. His records are

TITLES SINCE ARIAN.

WELCOME CLOSE OF THE OYSTER'S ANNUAL SUMMER VACATION.

From Now on Until Next May He Will Be an Honored Guest at the Tables of High and Humble Alike—Other Mollusks.

Copyright by American Press Association
To the over of oysters September is marks the end of the spawning season of the oysters, and permits one to experiment, among somewhat paradoxical, "good buy." The period varies according to locality and weather, but is generally supposed to be during the month of August. The oyster then begins to run, saying and comparative variety, except when taken from deep water.

It is always pleasant to talk with an intelligent oysterman on the subject, for it abounds with many points of interest that are unknown to most people, and it is from such a source that the writer has derived much of the information which follows. First, he said, new persons are rare, that right here about door without the borders of the state of Connecticut there are many hundred thousand, who are hardy, healthy men, and the oyster industry is rapidly increasing. Our snow does not cover the bays and marshes, so that the oysters have been expensive, though they have not yet learned how to

variety that equals any of our own. Many attempts have been made to breed the American oyster on the other side, but without success; the result is, a small, wormy possession of the oysters and making money. Still, the oysters are marketable, and the demand appears to be growing."

The oysterman then went into a dissertation on shellfish generally. Oysters, he said, when kept in the sea, should be eaten on their backs, and if given an occasion, sprinkling with pepper at the end of a week, and eaten as soon as they are removed from salt water. When roasted, they should be served on their backs in order to allow them to cook in their own juice. When steamed, they should be removed on coming to a boil.

"These oysters," he continued, "now and then make up a queer prance and taste so strange, because there is the size of one, for instance, that attaches itself when young to a piece of wood about four inches long, as you see followed the scale of the wood until it forms a most comical creature."

There is another specimen in which the oyster forms on the eye of a seashell, a sort of cross between a lobster, crab and shrimp, and a veritable scorpion of the sea. Strange to say when obtained it was non-descript, but the spider and its neighbors were alive. There is another specimen, a marine weevil between a clam and oyster, in fact, there is no end to the curiosities of the oysters that are found at the bottom of the sea.

An interesting object is an oyster in its incipiency seen through a microscope when it is invisible as a tiny thing to the naked eye. You may see it, however, as regularly as the segments of a oyster. Oysters always fasten themselves on their left side. This is first found over the top, then below. The muscle is fastening the bridle to its bed firmly and firmly, and the oyster is then of no importance.

Speaking of muscles in oysters, it is a fact generally known that if you handle a live oyster, put it under pressure, but drop it in a bucket where there are five hundred and every muscle in the five hundred will instantly contract with a resistance that sometimes compels you to break the shell. Try it next time you open oysters. Soft oysters don't move, but summer oysters contract, and are more firm until the fisherman wants his clams or mussels, or round oysters, however, possess the faculty of sinking themselves in the sand, having a kind of "foot" or "feet" with which they drag their way down.

The mussel is also another curious creature of the sea, and, like the oyster, attaches itself to a sort of substance and assumes the most singular shapes and colors. They should be eaten in the autumn, the spawning season being in the spring, when they are ripe to produce a delicious eruption. Like certain kinds of oysters, however, they are valuable in that they produce pearls. About twenty years ago there was a general pearl hunt in many parts of the United States which resulted in the finding of a number of fine specimens. In 1858 a mussel pearl was found in New Jersey, near New York, more than one inch in diameter, and was afterward sold in Paris for \$2,000. The real mussel has long been famous for the beautiful excretion found in its shell, and which is much used for ornamental purposes.

A SCENE AT THE OYSTER BARS.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known oysters, and are to be had in the oysters. The oysters are taken in dredges, and, except the stars, drills and windlasses picked out, hardly, and the oysters are not ready for market, are laid back on new ground.

Oysters grow to marketable size in three or four years, but this is determined by foreign or home consumption. English people eat a great many more than Americans do, and so rule the latter as far as the market goes. The Somerby, Princess, Snowshoe, Rambler, etc., are well known o

MINISTERS IN EUROPE.

What is Expected of Our European
Representatives.

Booksellers of Motley, Hale,
Aske, Lowell, Phelps.

Debates Surrounding Presiden-
tial Electors.

LONDON, September 8.—In writing this letter I am vaguely reminded of the desire which has at a ways assailed me in a foreign land to write "ambassador" instead of "minister" after the name of United States. Why should we not have ambassadors? So magnificently, with a great deal more money in the treasury than anybody knows what to do with, with a rest population of over sixty millions of goatherds, who are always seeking the society of foreign cities and demanding courtesies of their representative resident, who is for the moment the servant of his country people (else he should not be here), why not give to that much-tried functionary the title of "ambassador" and pay for him a great house, such as France, England, Germany and Italy buy for their representatives? Why take a second place at any court? We Americans are accused of saying that "we are as good as anybody," and we are quite certain to feel so. Why, then, should not the American mission be raised to a first-class instead of always being relegated to a second? As Mr. Motley answered when I asked him that question when in Europe; they forgot to ask it when they go some of the gentlemen from Indiana, who always votes it down." Why should he? He may be minister himself!

It was my good fortune to know John Motto and George P. Marsh in the same year, when both were foreign ministers. That was beginning at the top, and none of their successors will be ashamed to be called second to these men.

Mr. Motley in London, was more at home than he would have been in Boston, so much was he admired in England. He was, however, when I knew him, fresh and smarting from the attacks made on him in Vienna, which had led to his recall. He was forging, as at the measures which were to be turned against him in the near future. For in another season he was removed, as the secretary of state remarked, for "not obeying orders."

The truth was this, Mr. Motley, a natural born aristocrat, was not a man to represent us at a foreign court. He could not and would not present anybody at court whom he thought not in the best ranks of society. He was strong under the old Boston practice that certain people should be kept out of society. He committed the grave error of giving exclusive parties to the people, whom, as a private individual, he might have preferred; and of then giving a sort of mock party to which all were invited, he and his wife not taking much interest in the same.

This is a most fatal error for a minister to make. It is a flagrant insult to those personages of society who are left out of the exclusive party, and it is totally at variance with the American principle. The only exclusive party which a minister can afford to give is a dinner. That is nobody's business but his own. His balls and receptions should be official, and include everybody, or else the division of the sheep and the goats should be made fairly at every party. A minister is not in his country's service for the purpose of his own social enjoyment, any more than Mrs. Hayes was in the White house for the sake of airing temperance principles; she was there to entertain for a great people and she was bound to respect the ordinary etiquette.

Mr. Motley was one of the most handsome of men, a fine curly head of iron-grey hair, together with features of singular nobility and classic beauty. At his house I met Sir William Sleath, Mr. Norton, Lord Houghton, Lord and Lady Palmerston, indeed all of England's best. It was a great delight to be his friend, to be invited by him; but I did not wonder that he was not popular with his country people. He was too exclusive.

The part which an American minister has to play in London is a very difficult one. He has 400 applications for the coveted honor of a presentation to the queen; he has seven places open to him. What tact, what firmness, what tremendous knowledge of the science of war he must possess! How he must march and counter-march! How he must feign, retreat and advance! What masses of guns he must bring to bear to satisfy Mrs. A. that she cannot be presented, while Mrs. B. can be!

His successors had a somewhat easier time than had Motley, for they took warning and presented, it is said, Tom, Dick and Harry. If anybody was particularly ineligible, and not in society, but commanded votes at home, they were permitted to cross the bar at his courtesy before her majesty until the old champion air interfered.

When it got to be Mr. Lowell's turn to be minister, he openly declared that he did not intend to sit his country people in the future.

He society in London, and he gave great offence. Perhaps, however, not more than he had tried to help them. He was a man we were all so proud of, he was such an ornament to the American world, that I should have endured reelection at hand with patience. Fortunately I did not have to suffer, for I asked very little, and I received a great deal more attention at the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Lowell, but I heard others complain that Mr. Lowell was a great aristocrat and preferred English people to Americans. Mr. Lowell is a scholar, and he prefers scholarly society; his wife was a great invalid, but a most charming woman. The receptionists in their London home were very brilliant, and English people were very fond of both of them.

The minister who pleased everybody, both Americans and English people, was Mr. Phelps. He had the most astonishing gifts for the position, and did more to make Americans happy in London than any six of his predecessors. He had a sunny young temperament; he had the social gifts to perfection, and he was assisted by the most admirable wife that ever could deserve the title of ambassador. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps were very fond of English society, made many friends for life among its highest aristocracy; they lacked no accomplishment of any of their predecessors; they had excellent bears and great taste; they never neglected or stirred their country people. No minister ever knew "who was who" better than Mr. Phelps, but he could say "no" gracefully. And then, anyone saw that he was not "running the legation" to make capital for himself; he really was the servant of his country. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps should have held that office for life.

Mr. Yards lived in Italy twenty years and was a great favorite of the King Victor Emmanuel. His great attainments as a linguist, and a scholar, his commanding presence fitted him eminently for his high place, and he was the simplest mannered man that ever lived, although a gentleman to the end of his fingers. He never snubbed or patronized or ill-treated anybody. He was always doing something for everybody. Although not a rich man, he entertained very handsomely, and made the most of his slender resources. What a disgrace to a great rich country to have a poor, sick, fresh and smarting from the attacks made on him in Vienna, which had led to his recall. He was forging, as at the

measures which were to be turned against him in the near future.

For in another season he was removed, as the secretary of state remarked, for "not obeying orders."

The truth was this, Mr. Motley, a natural born aristocrat, was not a man to represent us at a foreign court. He could not and would not present anybody at court whom he thought not in the best ranks of society. He was strong under the old Boston practice that certain people should be kept out of society. He committed the grave error of giving exclusive parties to the people, whom, as a private individual, he might have preferred; and of then giving a sort of mock party to which all were invited, he and his wife not taking much interest in the same.

This is a most fatal error for a minister to make. It is a flagrant insult to those personages of society who are left out of the exclusive party, and it is totally at variance with the American principle. The only exclusive party which a minister can afford to give is a dinner. That is nobody's business but his own. His balls and receptions should be official, and include everybody, or else the division of the sheep and the goats should be made fairly at every party. A minister is not in his country's service for the purpose of his own social enjoyment, any more than Mrs. Hayes was in the White house for the sake of airing temperance principles; she was there to entertain for a great people and she was bound to respect the ordinary etiquette.

Mr. Motley was one of the most handsome of men, a fine curly head of iron-grey hair, together with features of singular nobility and classic beauty. At his house I met Sir William Sleath, Mr. Norton, Lord Houghton, Lord and Lady Palmerston, indeed all of England's best. It was a great delight to be his friend, to be invited by him; but I did not wonder that he was not popular with his country people. He was too exclusive.

The part which an American minister has to play in London is a very difficult one. He has 400 applications for the coveted honor of a presentation to the queen; he has seven places open to him. What tact, what firmness, what tremendous knowledge of the science of war he must possess! How he must march and counter-march! How he must feign, retreat and advance! What masses of guns he must bring to bear to satisfy Mrs. A. that she cannot be presented, while Mrs. B. can be!

His successors had a somewhat easier time than had Motley, for they took warning and presented, it is said, Tom, Dick and Harry. If anybody was particularly ineligible, and not in society, but commanded votes at home, they were permitted to cross the bar at his courtesy before her majesty until the old champion air interfered.

When it got to be Mr. Lowell's turn to be minister, he openly declared that he did not intend to sit his country people in the future.

CIVILIZED SOCIETY

England is improved in a few
years.

Some of the recent additions to
the Society.

Admirable Buildings Which May
be Erected.

May the Progress of the Bow-
ers Park.

The opening of Colorado college for
the school year of 1861-62 occurs next
Wednesday. Already good many of
the students have arrived and each man
brings more, so that it is probable that
the college will open with at least 150
present. All the rooms in Engerman
have are occupied and those coming later
will have to find accommodations elsewhere.
The young women will be taken
charge by a committee of ladies and
will be assigned to comfortable rooms
near the college. They will have a home
in Engerman with the matron and
the teachers, and every comfort will be
provided.

Every class will be well represented in
the collegiate department this year and
the freshman and senior classes will be
especially full. The students are coming
from all parts of the west to put the
college and other academy, and they
seem to come from a wider range every
year.

The faculty will be very large

and changed in a year and greatly strength-
ened. Ever since President Scoum
took charge, nearly two years ago, he
has made his working theory that if
Colorado college were pushed to the
front as the first class college in the
west, the west would say
to its support and instead of maintaining
a second class college in a most every-
day town, would combine and make
Colorado college the Yale of that part of
the United States west of the Missouri.
He felt that the time was ripe for this action
and so after consulting with his
advisors he started the college in
Italy, with the help of the
Yale professors.

In the department of Latin and Greek
he has been fortunate enough to engage
the services of Professor George E.
Bencivian, a young man who has
attracted considerable attention by his
advanced work in these branches. He
is a graduate of Johns Hopkins universi-



With the increased attendance and
larger faculty the needs of the college have been
greatly increased. Prob-
ably the next building to be erected will be a girl's
hall, which will furnish a home for the young ladies
who wish to avail themselves of the advantages
of the college. It will cost upwards of \$2,000,
and this amount is already in hand, so the
building is almost assured. The matter is
in the hands of the Woman's Education Society
of Colorado college,

and they will carefully apply every sum

convenient by the friends of education

upon the subject.

Mr. Oliver E. Richardson, who has

accepted the professorship in political

and social science graduated from Yale

with exceptional honors and received

one of the largest fellowships granted by

the college for post graduate studies.

On account of his continued ill health
he will not take charge this year and
his place will be filled by Professor

William N. E., a distinguished scolar,
late of the faculty of Yale. Mr. E.
will come to this city from southern

California where he went in pursuit of
health and now finds himself sufficiently
restored to resume work.

Professor Long, who has been actively

engaged in the work of the college for a

number of years, has been granted a

year's leave of absence which he will

use for rest and recuperation. His place
will be temporarily filled by Professor

Benjamin E. Carter, who is a graduate

of Harvard with distinguished honors in

mathematics. Miss Louise W. Oxford will

also have a year's leave which she will

employ in travel and study in Europe.

Miss Weston, the former teacher of

the modern languages, has resigned and
her place will be filled by Dr. Sykes

Priester, who is a linguist of rare attain-
ments and ability. He graduated from

Harvard in 1871 and since then has been

post graduate work in Strasburg and

Leipzig. In the latter university he was

the very unusual donor of being elected to

as a member of the faculty. He was

professor of modern languages at Göttingen

for six years before accepting

his present position and is the editor of a

number of volumes in the German Modern

Language series.

In the department of botany President

Scoum has secured a teacher who is to
teach in the faculty of the unaccredited
branch of the college works. She is a
graduate of Wesleyan college and has
taken further courses in her specialty in
Europe. She is an eminent botanist and
cannot fail to inspire among her
students a deep and lasting interest in
the study of plants.

Professor Horace Osgood, who takes
charge of the work in physics, is a native
of New Haven and a post graduate stu-
dent at Yale's Hopkins university, and
a young man, has already

made a reputation for himself as profes-
sor of applied mathematics in Tulane

university, New Orleans.

In the department of oratory and elo-
quence the services of Professor F. D.
Carpenter have been secured and he will
devote his entire time to the work. He
is a member of the New York bar but
has devoted many years to the study of
oratory and has taught in many of the
eastern colleges, whence he comes very
highly recommended. With the older
members of the faculty this brings the
number of active teachers up to thirteen.

With the view of concentrating the
work of the faculty in a few lines it is
proposed that these may be carried on in
accordance with the highest standards
of educational work, President Scoum
has this year eliminated some of the
special studies from the course. The
outline of study will be about equivalent
to the Yale academic course, and it
is intended to make it equal to Yale's
in every respect. Of course, as the
college grows, the special courses will be
added as fast as there is a demand for
them, but in no case will the other
courses be weakened or the strength of
the college retarded away in a vain effort
to carry out so many branches of study.

The preparatory department has been
reorganized into a separate school, known
as Culver Academy, with its own faculty
and courses of study. It will be made
equal to any college preparatory
school anywhere and will fit for Yale
and the other eastern colleges as well as
for Colorado college. It is intended to
put Culver Academy in a separate building
soon after long, with every facility for
conducting its work, and to house the school
in separate dormitories.

The library and reading room of the
college has been greatly enlarged and
will occupy the whole of the north wing
of Palmer Hall. Mr. J. R. Hastings will
be the librarian. A large assortment of
scientific and physical apparatus has
been brought from Germany this summer
for the college laboratories. The collection
of instruments for the study of
electric phenomena is said to be the best
ever brought to the west. The military
organization known as the College Cadets
will be conducted this year and ex-
cellent results are expected from it in the
way of drill.

With the increased attendance and
larger faculty the needs of the college have been
greatly increased. Prob-
ably the next building to be erected will be a girl's
hall, which will furnish a home for the young ladies
who wish to avail themselves of the advantages
of the college. It will cost upwards of \$2,000,
and this amount is already in hand, so the
building is almost assured. The matter is
in the hands of the Woman's Education Society
of Colorado college,

and they will carefully apply every sum

convenient by the friends of education

upon the subject.

Mr. Oliver E. Richardson, who has

accepted the professorship in political

and social science graduated from Yale

with exceptional honors and received

one of the largest fellowships granted by

the college for post graduate studies.

On account of his continued ill health
he will not take charge this year and
his place will be filled by Professor

William N. E., a distinguished scolar,
late of the faculty of Yale. Mr. E.
will come to this city from southern

California where he went in pursuit of

health and now finds himself sufficiently
restored to resume work.

Professor Long, who has been actively

engaged in the work of the college for a

number of years, has been granted a

year's leave of absence which he will

use for rest and recuperation. His place
will be temporarily filled by Professor

Benjamin E. Carter, who is a graduate

of Harvard with distinguished honors in

mathematics. Miss Louise W. Oxford will

also have a year's leave which she will

A Terrible Tragedy.

Mrs. Accie Coutts, of this city, came very near meeting a terrible death by a fall from the rickey steps at the Seven Falls, in South Cañon, Sunday afternoon about 2 o'clock. She had visited the canon in company with Mr. Alex Rooney, and together they had climbed the long succession of steps leading up the precipice, down which the stream pours itself in sheets of spray. She did not look down in making the ascent and so did not become dizzy. After resting a few minutes at the top they started to come down again, and got so far as far as the point where she had a second from the bottom hours over the brink and falls 50 feet. Here Mrs. Coutts let her head begin to swim and grasped at the railing on the right, it had been broken away and the owners of the canon had never replaced it. She lost her balance and fell over the edge with a cry to her companion for assistance. There was a rock where she fell, is a most serpent-like, and she began to slide and roll rapidly downward, most of the way, under the stairway, toward the absolute abyss below, nearly 50 feet high down which the lowest of pungences into its rocky basin beneath. A fall over its edge would be a most instant death but just as she reached it her hand struck against a large beam which spans the chasm and supports the steps. With the cut of desperation she grasped it and hung on, with the weight of her body suspended over the rocks below. Mr. Rooney at once hastened to her rescue and by cutting tortilla, his strength succeeded in drawing her up on to the beam and hence to the steps.

As she from a few bad bruises she was a most unit, but the terrible shock completely prostrated her and she will be disabled for some time. A complaint was made at the lodge but no person in charge assured them that people who escaped the stairs did it at their own risk. This proposition will probably be tested in the courts.

Coroner Marlow Wednesday received a telegram from a man named Moore in Denver, saying that the description of the man found dead near Palmer Lake Tuesday last fitted that of his brother, and he asked that a full description be sent him. He then sent a friend of his brother's name Harry Stewart, down to see if it was he, and he immediately upon viewing the boy pronounced it that of Harry Moore, a boy painter of Denver. It seems that the boy man was a boy last week and confined to his room. Sunday his brother went out to get some quinine capsules for him and when he returned his brother was gone. He looked for him a day Monday and on Tuesday he learned that he was buried by the county. No inquest was deemed necessary.

Colorado City opened Wednesday with a very large attendance. The entire day was spent in enrolling pupils and the work was not finished at night, so it is impossible to state the entire number as yet, although it will be about double the best record previous to his year. An especially feature is the large number of young ones entering both the collegiate and preparatory departments.

Mr. Robert D. Weir, the custodian of the government reservation and the engine station on Pike's Peak, removed to a lower altitude Thursday. He left the door of the house hospital open so that strangers may go in and warm themselves, etc., a custom of old wood within reach. The carriage road is carrying us about twenty people daily and will continue until about the 1st of next month.

Superintendent Frost, of the city water works, states that the six-inch pipe being laid east on Custer Avenue street to supply the sections east of the city, will be completed in a few days. The three men of pipe which the water committee has agreed to lay in three years in this part of the city are to cost \$15,000. The bill includes for the prospect, also has begun to arrive.

Work was commenced Thursday morning on laying the track for the Manitou extension of the electric railway. The work has been somewhat delayed by the non arrival of the materials on the way, now due to an early conclusion. The business of the company having proved a little larger than was first expected, they have been compelled to send to the Puget works for seven new closer cars. These will be painted a dark olive green. It has been found almost impossible to preserve any uniformity in the cars running on any particular line so all the cars will probably be made one uniform green as fast as they need repairing. There has been so much trouble of late with the electricians in the business part of the city, who pass away the evening hours in waiting at the electric railway poles and seriously weakening in securing them, that the poles are being bound with wire as a means of protection.

Our next secretary to state, Mr. Eaton, went up on the Divide Monday to fix up his fences. His brother, however, that "political enemies" are not meant in the above, for in Mr. Eaton's case they are as sound as a silver dollar. Mr. Eaton has a ranch of some 400 acres on the Divide, and, as he has never had time to visit it since it was fence some two or three years ago, he concluded to take a few days off and visit the place over. His ranch is near Eastonville and situated just across the road from the well known ranch owned by County Commissioner P. M.

The New York World has the following to say about Roger Yancey, who will soon appear in the opera house, supported by an excellent company: "Mr. Robert Mantle appeared last night at the Fifth Avenue theater in a new adaptation of an old play recast as 'Yankees'. It is from the French of Denney by Mr. Louis Nataf, and proves a poor success. Its scheme is the familiar one of the man who marries a woman to find that she loves another;

but who wins her love eventually, a marriage license was issued Thursday, O. C. A. Saunders and Miss Alice Fisher, both of this city.

The May France Rose company left a meeting Wednesday and expect to occupy their new home over winter. There has been considerable discussion. They now have the handsome car in the fire department.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday by the county clerk to Ryan D. Jenkins and Miss Margaret J. Scott, both of Colorado Springs, and to E. S. Van Cleve, of Colorado Springs, and Miss Nancy Hannan, of St. Joseph, Mo.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the county court, Tuesday afternoon, was granted Levi C. Womack from Y. M. C. A. to the sum of \$1,000, to his wife, Asa Burgess, daughter of Dr. W. A. Burgess, upon the grounds of cruelty. Hearing in the wife of the late James E. Womack, was set for October 27.

The Denver News in its report of the Democratic convention gave Mr. J. K. Brinson of Co. Orato Springs, the delegation as "J. K. Borus," who claimed some of his friends to believe he had somehow been cast in the same, something that's not likely to happen to an enterprising young lawyer.

The Midland road is getting out one of the handsomest pamphlets just issued advertising a railroad in Colorado. It is to be called "The Heart of the Rockies" and is not to be issued until after the Rio Grande junction road is completed, which even it will be late.

Work was begun Wednesday on moving the old Grant View lot to the site where occurred the Catholic church on the corner of Vermillion and Cascade avenues. The church will be swung around so as to face on Vermillion and will leave plenty of room for the other building.

Mr. Adam Ferguson, father of L. M. and E. A. Ferguson, has purchased the S. John stock of groceries in West Colorado Springs and will prosecute his business. Mr. Ferguson is a well known business man of North Park, Colo., having at one time been postmaster of the place.

A very active election was held at the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening by Mr. Charles E. Walker, of Colorado Springs, on the subject of "Home Missions." The attendance was large and the congregation gave the closest attention to the interesting and instructive lecture — See also.

The readers of the Colorado will remember the arrest, some months ago, of our city attorney, J. E. Harper; also the assault made upon him by Linnie Smith, and for which no arrest was made. Mr. Harper has seen fit to enter suit against our city officials for the recovery of \$3500 damages for false imprisonment. He has secured the services of Attorneys Allen and House of Denver, and James McMorris of Colorado Springs — Co. Orato City Christian.

A Colorado Springs Enterprise.

The Good Democrat of September 29 had the following special, etc.: —

JOPLIN, Mo., September 27.—Frye & Sons have sold the west 1/2 acres of the Ruy tract. The purchasers are Casimir Armitt and others, of Colorado Springs, Co. o., and A. C. Parsons, Jr., of Colorado, Co. They are men of means and it is not intended to put good money after them.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Sept. 25, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of El Paso County, Co. o., at Colorado Springs, Co. o., on October 20th, 1884, viz.: Horatio S. Locke, to commence to cash, H. E. No. 1004, or the sum or value of \$100, plus interest thereon, to the holder of the claim and Daniel W. House, of even date thereto, for the principal sum of five hundred and forty-four and 41/40 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the date of filing of the claim.

It is further given to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: William P. Dixon, Eugene W. Roberts, A. E. Dunfield and T. B. Johnson, all of Colorado Springs, Co. o., Col. 12, 1884.

And you, W. J. Wilcox, who are the present lessees of the land, viz.: F. B. Wilcox, and son, 2d, 1884, for this land, are hereby specially directed to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said William Bush should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

w-346

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Sept. 25, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of El Paso County, Co. o., at Colorado Springs, Co. o., on October 20th, 1884, viz.: Horatio S. Locke, to commence to cash, H. E. No. 1004, or the sum or value of \$100, plus interest thereon, to the holder of the claim and Daniel W. House, of even date thereto, for the principal sum of five hundred and forty-four and 41/40 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the date of filing of the claim.

It is further given to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: William P. Dixon, Eugene W. Roberts, A. E. Dunfield and T. B. Johnson, all of Colorado Springs, Co. o., Col. 12, 1884.

And you, W. J. Wilcox, who are the present lessees of the land, viz.: F. B. Wilcox, and son, 2d, 1884, for this land, are hereby specially directed to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said William Bush should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

w-346

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Sept. 25, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of El Paso County, Co. o., at Colorado Springs, Co. o., on October 20th, 1884, viz.: Horatio S. Locke, to commence to cash, H. E. No. 1004, or the sum or value of \$100, plus interest thereon, to the holder of the claim and Daniel W. House, of even date thereto, for the principal sum of five hundred and forty-four and 41/40 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the date of filing of the claim.

It is further given to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: William P. Dixon, Eugene W. Roberts, A. E. Dunfield and T. B. Johnson, all of Colorado Springs, Co. o., Col. 12, 1884.

And you, W. J. Wilcox, who are the present lessees of the land, viz.: F. B. Wilcox, and son, 2d, 1884, for this land, are hereby specially directed to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said William Bush should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

w-346

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Sept. 25, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of El Paso County, Co. o., at Colorado Springs, Co. o., on October 20th, 1884, viz.: Horatio S. Locke, to commence to cash, H. E. No. 1004, or the sum or value of \$100, plus interest thereon, to the holder of the claim and Daniel W. House, of even date thereto, for the principal sum of five hundred and forty-four and 41/40 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the date of filing of the claim.

It is further given to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: William P. Dixon, Eugene W. Roberts, A. E. Dunfield and T. B. Johnson, all of Colorado Springs, Co. o., Col. 12, 1884.

And you, W. J. Wilcox, who are the present lessees of the land, viz.: F. B. Wilcox, and son, 2d, 1884, for this land, are hereby specially directed to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said William Bush should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

w-346

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Sept. 25, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of El Paso County, Co. o., at Colorado Springs, Co. o., on October 20th, 1884, viz.: Horatio S. Locke, to commence to cash, H. E. No. 1004, or the sum or value of \$100, plus interest thereon, to the holder of the claim and Daniel W. House, of even date thereto, for the principal sum of five hundred and forty-four and 41/40 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the date of filing of the claim.

It is further given to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: William P. Dixon, Eugene W. Roberts, A. E. Dunfield and T. B. Johnson, all of Colorado Springs, Co. o., Col. 12, 1884.

And you, W. J. Wilcox, who are the present lessees of the land, viz.: F. B. Wilcox, and son, 2d, 1884, for this land, are hereby specially directed to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said William Bush should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

w-346

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Sept. 25, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of El Paso County, Co. o., at Colorado Springs, Co. o., on October 20th, 1884, viz.: Horatio S. Locke, to commence to cash, H. E. No. 1004, or the sum or value of \$100, plus interest thereon, to the holder of the claim and Daniel W. House, of even date thereto, for the principal sum of five hundred and forty-four and 41/40 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the date of filing of the claim.

It is further given to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: William P. Dixon, Eugene W. Roberts, A. E. Dunfield and T. B. Johnson, all of Colorado Springs, Co. o., Col. 12, 1884.

And you, W. J. Wilcox, who are the present lessees of the land, viz.: F. B. Wilcox, and son, 2d, 1884, for this land, are hereby specially directed to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said William Bush should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

w-346

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Sept. 25, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of El Paso County, Co. o., at Colorado Springs, Co. o., on October 20th, 1884, viz.: Horatio S. Locke, to commence to cash, H. E. No. 1004, or the sum or value of \$100, plus interest thereon, to the holder of the claim and Daniel W. House, of even date thereto, for the principal sum of five hundred and forty-four and 41/40 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the date of filing of the claim.

It is further given to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: William P. Dixon, Eugene W. Roberts, A. E. Dunfield and T. B. Johnson, all of Colorado Springs, Co. o., Col. 12, 1884.

And you, W. J. Wilcox, who are the present lessees of the land, viz.: F. B. Wilcox, and son, 2d, 1884, for this land, are hereby specially directed to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said William Bush should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

w-346

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Sept. 25, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of El Paso County, Co. o., at Colorado Springs, Co. o., on October 20th, 1884, viz.: Horatio S. Locke, to commence to cash, H. E. No. 1004, or the sum or value of \$100, plus interest thereon, to the holder of the claim and Daniel W. House, of even date thereto, for the principal sum of five hundred and forty-four and 41/40 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the date of filing of the claim.

It is further given to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: William P. Dixon, Eugene W. Roberts, A. E. Dunfield and T. B. Johnson, all of Colorado Springs, Co. o., Col. 12, 1884.

And you, W. J. Wilcox, who are the present lessees of the land, viz.: F. B. Wilcox, and son, 2d, 1884, for this land, are hereby specially directed to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said William Bush should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

w-346

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Sept. 25, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of El Paso County, Co. o., at Colorado Springs, Co. o., on October 20th